

Convention Reveals Trend

National Student Association Marches Leftward

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

Observers who have kept a close eye on the influential National Student Association have always distrusted this group's far-left posture. But this year they have come away from its annual convention in Madison, Wis., in a state of alarm.

The reason? The NSA conclave, claiming to represent one million students in over 300 colleges and universities, approved resolutions so radical that even members of the ultra-left Americans for Democratic Action were appalled.

Indeed, the blunt truth is that the student delegates adopted resolutions that not only coincide with rabid liberalism, but also closely parallel the international Communist party line.

Consider just a few of the extremist proposals that became NSA policy at Madison:

- The Dominican Republic. The NSA "condemns United States intervention in the Dominican Republic."
- Red China. The NSA urges the United States to "propose admission of Communist China in the next session of the General Assembly."
- Viet Nam. The NSA recommends that the United States "immediately cease the bombings of the north and all other offensive military action as a positive step toward a cease-fire" and that the government "extend its offer of unconditional talks to include separate National Liberation Front participation."
- The Berkeley riots. NSA delegates considered the disorders there as "responsible action" and pledged to give legal support to the over 800 persons arrested.

Moreover, NSA delegates wholeheartedly endorsed such agitational weapons of the left as the sit-in, rent strikes and massive civil disobedience. And to make sure no one misunderstood, the delegates ended their incredible convention by belting out "We Shall Overcome," the song that has become the battle hymn of the far left.

The NSA, to be sure, has always leaned to the left, having called for an end to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, praised Fidel Castro's educational "reforms," and demanded Congress scrap the 1950 Internal Security Act. But never before, say observers, has its positions so closely dovetailed with the major policies laid down by the Communists. What truly amazed onlookers, furthermore, is that the NSA delegates proceeded to take the extremist line at the very time American boys are fighting abroad to halt Communist expansion.

Why this new, militantly leftist direction for NSA? The central fact about the convention was that the tightly disciplined "Liberal Caucus" took its orders from members of the ultra-radical Students for a Democratic Society, which is so far out that even extreme leftists are becoming skeptical of its tactics.



Socialists Michael Harrington (left) and Norman Thomas will help lead a new protest group set up at the NSA convention.



Students at the University of Texas have been among those voting to leave NSA.

In its convention last June, for example, the SDS decided to engage in rough-and-tumble activities with the police and struck out opposition to communism from its membership cards. This so shook SDS's parent body, the League for Industrial Democracy, that the LID issued a statement, albeit mild, indicating it was opposed to this SDS tactic.

Composed of an amalgam of the left, SDS has been the driving force behind mob demonstrations in opposition to Administration attempts to battle communism abroad. Members of SDS are presently planning a worldwide student strike in October in which participants will band together to oppose American policy in Viet Nam. In spite of this, NSA delegates looked to SDS for advice.

Meeting nightly, the Liberal Caucus at the convention hammered out policy, basing its views on study pamphlets prepared or sponsored by the SDS. This literature, in turn, was handed to delegates by an SDS-sponsored group, the Liberal Study Group (this group was also sponsored by the ADA and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee).

At a meeting of delegates studying the Berkeley

riots, SDS bigwig Clark Kissinger lent his support for such student activity. In the course of his address, he made the admission that the "key" to the new student movement is the "Cuban revolution, sit-ins, the peace movement and the easing of McCarthyism."

The fine hand of the SDS was also seen in the formation at the NSA convention of a new protest group to be headed by such radical Socialists as Norman Thomas and Michael Harrington. Harrington is a member of the League for Industrial Democracy, which finances SDS activities. In addition to students, this new group will seek support from labor unions, business groups and political and religious organizations "to expand the base of protests against policy in Viet Nam."

The three main objectives of this new group: a cease-fire in Viet Nam, admission of Communist China to the United Nations and recognition of Communist China by the United States.

All in all, the NSA convention this year was quite a contribution to the cause of the radical left. And Washington lawmakers and Administration personnel will soon be hearing more: NSA is no longer planning to campaign for its programs from offices in Philadelphia. On September 17, it is planning to move its headquarters to 2115 S Street, N.W., in Washington, D.C.

There is some reason to believe, however, that these new leftist activities will backfire on NSA. The New York Times (September 5) reports discontent among a number of schools because of NSA's radicalism. Noted the Times:

"Many Southern schools, even the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma, have pulled out of the association

"More recently, in response to attacks in the ultra-conservative magazine *Human Events* and a belief that an organization of student government should confine its activities to campus problems, other schools have left." The Times didn't mention it, but the Young Americans for Freedom and Young Republican groups have also played a primary role in persuading schools to stay out of NSA. In fact, as a result of a concerted conservative campaign against NSA which began in 1961, over 30 schools have disaffiliated from NSA and over a dozen have refused to join up.

Thus, in NSA's new and virulent turn to the left there is a hope that students will revolt against the organization. With the new school year just beginning, the time is ripe for respectable youth to purge this incendiary group from the colleges.

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Why So Few Anti-Red Movies?

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Why There Are Few Anti-Communist Movies

From the Arizona Republic

A few weeks ago we viewed with disbelief a network telecast of an anti-Communist movie. Not a melodrama about unknown agents working to subvert an unnamed country for the benefit of an unnamed government. But a believable motion picture, with a big name cast, showing Communists diverting the trial of a Mexican boy to propagandistic ends, and showing a Communist lawyer manipulating crowds and perverting justice.

The movie, made in the late 1950s, had considerable impact on us. Not only because it was an excellent motion picture. But because it was one of the few Hollywood movies which were in any respect anti-Communist.

For at least two decades the United States has been challenged by the armed Communist doctrine. Most often that challenge has been in the form of diplomatic and economic warfare. But whenever the Communist world has felt bold enough to challenge the United States militarily—in Korea and Viet Nam, for example—it has not hesitated to heat up the war.

Yet Hollywood has all but ignored the Red menace. Instead, it has chosen to concentrate on a Nazi menace which died amid the ruins of Berlin.

During May and June 1961, two months before construction of the Berlin

Wall, the New York metropolitan area was saturated with more than 50 TV and radio shows concerning Nazi Germany. Granted, many of these were re-run movies from an era when Hollywood rightfully felt compelled to warn against the evils of the Third Reich. But most were first-time productions.

This trend has become so obvious that, as a recent New York Times dispatch from Bonn put it, "West German morale is starting to sag as Hollywood continues to fight World War II on the screen." West Germany's largest newspaper was moved to ask whether there is a wave of anti-German films 20 years after the war. "In the Common Market we are good, economically sound Europeans," said *Bild Zeitung*. "On the zonal borders we are important allies. And in the cinema we are still evil Germans. . . ."

A middle-aged German put it much more poignantly. "My generation bears a heavy enough burden of guilt," he said. "There is no reason to keep the wounds bleeding. As for the younger generation, they are not guilty of what we did during the war, so why hold up Germany's shame before them?"

A few years ago, writing in the *Times Sunday Magazine*, Harvey Schechter, a director of the Anti-Defamation League, wrote that when fascism and Nazism were in their infancy, liberals

responded instinctively to alert the world to the approaching storm and all that it implied. Giant rallies were held in all major cities in protest against Nazi brutality and destruction of culture. Liberal writers loosed an avalanche of meaningful and popular anti-Nazi literature. Hollywood produced substantial numbers of films designed to create a climate of opinion antagonistic to Nazi Germany.

Today, however, Schechter said, international communism has been on the move for almost two decades, and there is a great thirst among the American people for information about the enemy. But where, he asks, is the liberal anti-Communist literature? Where are the anti-Communist films?

The answer to those questions goes directly to the heart of the liberal ethos, and cannot be summarized in a few paragraphs. But part of the answer is that those liberals who write and pass judgment on our books, movies and theaters, are reluctant to criticize communism except in vague abstractions. To most of them, the enemy—the real enemy—is on the right. Therefore, the reasoning seems to be, why call attention to the mistakes and excesses of the left?

Whereupon anti-Communist literature—thoughtful anti-Communist literature,

not the tendentious tracts of right-wing polemicists—is derided in book review pages and spurned in Hollywood and on Broadway, with the result that literature or cinema aimed at depicting the monstrous crimes of Stalin, Khrushchev and Kosygin is considered beyond the pale. Opposition is dealt with quickly and effectively.

To these people, whose consensus—unfortunately—trickles down to become the nation's consensus, the struggle for democracy ended with the surrender of Nazi Germany. The cold war, they have decreed, is unworthy of the nation's attention.



Movies and literature depicting the monstrous crimes of Stalin and other Communists are considered beyond the pale by liberals.

PROGRESS REPORT to Parents and Friends of Students:

Liberalism, as you know, is still the reigning orthodoxy at most of the nation's schools. But the picture is not all black—here and there chinks are being made in the Liberal Wall, as witness a recent story in the New York Times (Sept. 5) commenting on the high number of colleges that have become "drop outs" from the ultra-liberal National Student Association (see cover story).

We take pleasure in quoting the *Times*' explanation of why these schools are pulling out: "... Recently, in response to attacks in the ultra-conservative magazine *Human Events* and a belief that an organization of student governments should confine its activities to campus problems, other schools have left [NSA]. They in-

clude Ohio State, Purdue and Indiana University."

This is an encouraging breakthrough, but it's only the beginning. We must exploit our initial success by continuing and even stepping up the assault. More and more students must be exposed to *Human Events*—and for this we need your help:

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U.S. Is Financing 17 Paper Mills

An editorial by Albert W. Wilson in *Pulp and Paper*

We're amazed by the persistence of the federal government in getting involved in the pulp and paper industry in competition with private mills which have to pay their own bills and can't dip into tax money. . . .

If the government financed steel, automobile or chemical factories, what a howl would go up! But paper is fair game for the business geniuses on the Potomac.

By our latest count, Uncle Sam has, or is, using your money to build or restore as many as 17 pulp and paper mills! Some are still in the "study" stage. Some were failures in private hands. This doesn't count a scattering of wood chip plants (no one knows who is going to buy the chips and other forest projects). This is costing taxpayers nearly \$8 million, and this is just a drop in the bucket. It includes only first, minor costs of feasibility studies for most mills.

Incidentally, you can live just as dangerously as editor of a little old paper industry magazine as scribbler-in-chief of "Purple Scandals." Just question this competition with private enterprise! We have been warned by government proteges to expect a visit from a barrister. That kind of personal attention can lead to damages or even incarceration in a dungeon. But seriously, is Uncle Sam really doing these promoters a favor? The industry certainly will expand where the markets justify expansion.

To permit building an ARA-financed beet sugar plant on the Prestile River, the Maine legislature had to lower the river's classification from B-1 to D, which means about anything goes. The same federal government which demands paper mills purify their streams insisted on it. Sen. Muskie, "clean streams" champion of Congress, urged laxity for this project.

And why are engineering firms which never had the slightest experience in pulp and paper able to grab off government contracts for new mill projects? ARA is financing studies for mills in Oregon, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Minnesota, etc. This is tax money. The existing paper industry should have access to this information.

An ARA mill is proposed in the Minnesota "Canoe" area where no private firm may touch a tree. Does Mr. Udall know about this? Actually, the area already has been explored and it was decided a mill there could not compete with existing mills.

Government mill financing aims at creating jobs. Very laudable. But other mill jobs and markets are endangered. ARA mills also "pirate" workers from existing mills. In the end, they create few jobs at high cost.

A Norfolk, N.Y., mill, twice gone bankrupt, is reopened with long-sought ARA loans. It shut down last January when previous ARA and state loans of \$1.2 million ran out. A local newspaper reported liabilities of former owners totalled \$2,449,370!

Why wasn't the first ARA-backed company more thoroughly investigated? Why did it fail to bring the plant up to standard? Why did an ARA man say "we'll do anything within the law to reopen the mill!" Another ARA man looking into a rag paper project in the heavily forested South probably gave the answer: "I'm convinced it's uneconomic, but this is a political thing!"

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What Role Did Castroites Play In Los Angeles, Chicago Riots?

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Evidence mounts that extremist partisans of Fidel Castro played key roles in the bloody riots that last month rocked Chicago and Los Angeles.

Chicago police have learned, for instance, that inflammatory leaflets urging Negro violence were prepared by members of a pro-Castro splinter group, the Spartacist Movement. The leaflets, distributed prior to the Windy City's bloody riots, urged Negroes to "drive the cops out." The following excerpt is typical of the Spartacist tracts:

"Throw the police out! Organize neighborhood people! Free all arrested civil rights demonstrators! Free all those arrested for 'crimes' against capitalist property."

The leaflets were largely prepared by John Robert Glenn, a lawyer and former Air Force intelligence aide. In 1963 Glenn visited Cuba in defiance of a State Department ban. From Cuba, he traveled to Morocco and there was arrested by Moroccan authorities. He was deported as an undesirable alien.

Summoned by congressional probers for testimony, Glenn admitted affiliations with several subversive groups and reiterated his support for the Cuban revolution.

While in Cuba, Glenn conferred with Robert Franklin Williams, the Negro expatriate who heads the Revolutionary Action Movement, a super-secret Black Nationalist group pledged to the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

Williams, who fled to Cuba while sought on kidnapping charges in 1961, is the author of numerous pamphlets exhorting Americans to violence. These leaflets, which carry detailed instructions on the manufacture of Molotov cocktails and other homemade weapons, were widely distributed in Chicago and Los Angeles prior to the riots.

Connecticut Sen. Thomas Dodd recently said what security officials have known for several weeks, that pro-Chinese, pro-Cuban extremist groups have injected "a new element in American Negro communities which makes them more riot-prone."

The vice chairman of the Senate

Internal Security subcommittee paid special attention to Williams, whose broadcasts over Castro's Radio Free Dixie, he said, "constitute an open, crude and brutal incitation to violence."

A broadcast of August 21 is typical. Beamed to the U.S. mainland by the powerful Czech-built transmitters of Radio Havana, Williams' message called for the U.S. Negro to "set the streets aflame with insurrection." His voice at fever pitch, Williams cried:

"My brothers and sisters, times are critical. They are going to be even more critical. We are facing a future wherein the streets shall become like rivers of blood. Let us be prepared to fight to the death, organize, arm, learn to shoot and handle explosives. When the impending showdown comes, use the match and torch unsparingly."

"The flame of retribution must not be limited to urban buildings and centers, but the countryside must go up in smoke also. Remember the forests, the fields and the crops. Remember the pipelines and oil storage tanks . . . We cannot escape our historical mission of destiny any more than our oppressors can escape the destiny of retribution."

Sen. Dodd does not, of course, believe that the recent riots can be blamed entirely upon Communist agitators. But their very presence makes all too likely a repetition of the "unspeakable savagery" of Los Angeles and Chicago.

The Red Chinese have given their official backing to the struggle of American Negroes "groaning under racist and class oppression." In a broadcast beamed to the United States, the Red radio quoted Mao Tse-tung as characterizing the Los Angeles and Chicago situations as class warfare. Victory lay ahead, promised the Chinese commentator:

"The struggle of the Negro people in Los Angeles and other places in the United States is a veritable revolutionary movement, and like the revolutionary movement of other peoples, the struggle of the American Negroes will be crowned with victory."

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King as Secretary of State

By BARRY GOLDWATER

If ever a man should be considered on his merit, with absolutely no regard to race or creed, it is Dr. Martin Luther King in his new role as unofficial secretary of state.

It would be a serious mistake to permit his image as a Negro leader and Nobel laureate to distort or diminish the criticism he deserves for his far-fetched meddling in the Vietnamese war.

From the protective shelter of his international fame, Dr. King has suggested that he intercede directly with Ho Chi Minh in an effort to halt the war. He has also spoken vaguely of the possibility of campaigns of "non-violence," similar to the ones that worked

equips him for major foreign policy pronouncements any more than there is in the background of Mr. Doe.

But Dr. King's notion of going directly to Ho Chi Minh with his own peace plan goes beyond simple bumbling. It is potentially mischief of a major order and conceivably could have an adverse effect on our war effort, the hope for peace and the security of our soldiers.

Ho Chi Minh is not so isolated from news of our domestic affairs that he does not realize Dr. King speaks for a considerable number of our citizens. He must also know that talk of "non-violent" resistance in the fighting in Viet Nam, and attempts to link up the Negro and the pacifist movements, is a volatile and possibly explosive mixture that could be fully exploited on behalf of the Communists' war efforts.

As George Weaver, a highly placed Negro of the Labor Department, has forthrightly pointed out, Dr. King's rambling, if well meaning interference in foreign policy may dangerously confuse Communist understanding of our opposition to aggression.

His statement is just one more unfortunate aspect of the situation, where the Administration should feel constrained to slap back at Dr. King through another Negro, apparently hoping this would remove any misunderstanding that opposition to Dr. King has racial undertones.

Any American, white or colored, should be privileged to speak out against Dr. King on this Vietnamese matter without any fear of confusing the issue with racial concerns.

Dr. King is inept and wrong when it comes to Viet Nam. The color of his skin or the stature of his other activities do not excuse him, should not protect him and certainly should not silence his critics. In moving into an area where he is less than adequately grounded, Dr. King must accept the consequences and the inevitable and justified criticisms.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), who has been receiving flak from conservatives because of his siding with LBJ on numerous issues, may yet turn into a conservative hero by the end of the session. The GOP minority leader has not only decided to lead the filibuster against repeal of right-to-work, but has managed to cement into the Senate version of the immigration bill a ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigrants, something a number of important Democrats were unable to do. In addition, last week the Illinois lawmaker maneuvered out of the Judiciary Committee his constitutional amendment to permit states to set up one of their two legislative houses on the basis of factors other than population, thus assuring a new test vote on it, probably in January.



DIRKSEN

• Why are liberal senators, save for Wayne Morse, keeping their mouths shut on Viet Nam? According to a number of politicians, Lyndon Johnson has some "gimmick" about Viet Nam cooking on the back burner and is telling the liberals we'll begin to send our troops home during 1966—an election year.

• Vice President Hubert Humphrey is pushing President Johnson to lift the requirement that 50 per cent of our surplus foods shipped to Soviet bloc countries be carried on American flag vessels. "Humphrey," noted Richard Wilson, "is reflecting the desires of the grain trade and grain farmers in his home state of Minnesota." Sen. Walter Mondale (D.-Minn.), the man Humphrey hand-picked to replace him as senator, sponsored the amendment to the farm bill which would scrap the 50 per cent requirement and thus make it easier for Soviet bloc countries to buy American surplus food. Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) is leading a campaign against the Mondale amendment.



HUMPHREY

• Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, the former GOP congresswoman and ambassador to Italy, has announced her support of William F. Buckley Jr. for mayor of New York on the Conservative party ticket. Mrs. Luce was co-chairman of the Citizens for Goldwater Committee in 1964.

• Richard Nixon has called for a stepup in U.S. military activity in North and South Viet Nam. He said in a Saigon press conference that present efforts to negotiate with the Communists on Viet Nam are dangerous and slapped influential Democrats for adopting a soft line on Viet Nam. "I don't feel that negotiations at this point would serve any useful purpose," the former Vice President said. "The only basis for negotiation would be if the Communists withdraw from South Viet Nam and stop their aggression."

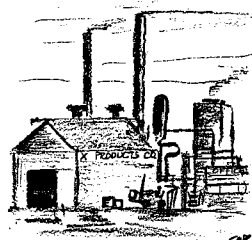


NIXON

• Young Americans for Freedom, along with emigre anti-Communist groups, will sponsor a unique project September 19 at the Finn's Point National Cemetery in Ft. Mott State Park, N.J. YAFers and others will conduct a commemorative service in honor of Russian and East European refugees who were forcibly repatriated behind the Iron Curtain after the end of World War II. Even in the United States, three Russian soldiers who were interned by American authorities committed suicide rather than return to the Soviet Union. Said a YAF spokesman, "Today, when American soldiers are dying in Viet Nam, it is fitting we should honor those forgotten men, who, 20 years ago right here in our own country, gave their lives in the continuing war against Communist aggression."

LBJ Backdown on 14b?

The long-awaited showdown over repeal of the right-to-work law should begin sometime this week. The outlook is still in doubt, but supporters of the law say they're going to win. Here's why they think so:



(1) In spite of White House and labor union pressures, the coalition favoring right-to-work is growing stronger, not weaker, as claimed by some columnists. Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.) formally announced last week, in fact, that he would help lead the filibuster against right-to-work repeal, at least until "the snow falls." Dirksen is constantly meeting with a band of some 25 senators who plan to take part in the filibuster, and a formal organization with captains, lieutenants and sub-lieutenants is being welded together. Sen. Sam Ervin (D.-N.C.), it was learned, will captain the Democrats who oppose repeal. A number of GOP moderates, including Frank Carlson (R.-Kan.), also plan to join in the filibuster.

(2) Though there is some talk that Republicans might agree to repeal of 14b if some tough-on-union amendments are adopted, supporters of the filibuster say they're in no mood to compromise. The only sort of compromise they might settle for, harsh restrictions on union political spending, is unacceptable to big labor.

(3) Mail pouring in to the senators reveals that the public is all for right-to-work, and senators up for re-election next year don't want to be on record opposed to it. Reports in the Capitol, for example, indicate that Sen. Ross Bass (D.-Tenn.) would like to run away from a vote. He must campaign in '66 and Tennessee has a right-to-work law.

(4) Liberal columnists are, unintentionally, giving the supporters of the filibuster a big boost. In recent days, such liberals as Richard Wilson, Drew Pearson and Marquis Childs have been lamenting the "tyrannical" rule of labor unions. This, of course, can only aid the supporters of 14b who have been saying this for some time. The liberals, however, are lambasting big labor for its refusal to go along with an Administration-backed measure which would allow Soviet Russia to buy more American surplus food. In spite of their reasons, however, these columnists' swipes at labor are only aiding in the 14b cause.

(5) The Administration attempt to persuade farm state senators to go along with right-to-work repeal in return for a law allowing farmers and grain dealers to sell more farm goods to Soviet bloc countries is not carrying much weight. Such farm state senators as James C. Pearson (R.-Kan.) are not going after this bait.

Hence, although conservatives should continue to write their senators, 14b seems safe for this year. In fact, current talk in the Capitol is that Lyndon actually plans to toss in the towel. Whether he does should be evident when the battle over repeal shortly moves to center stage in the Senate.

"All LBJ's a Stage"

Human Events has been proclaiming for years that the White House press conferences are, more often than not, staged and showy affairs. Last week, liberal columnists Evans and Novak substantiated the fact with an amazing account of how Lyndon Johnson manages the news.

LBJ's August 25 press conference, noted the columnists, "was very nearly as carefully staged as a Broadway play . . . old-timers in the White House press room can't remember anything like the activity immediately preceding . . ."

"Bill Moyers, the President's highly competent new press secretary, and Joseph Laitin, Moyers' assistant, were scurrying about among correspondents

openly planting questions—obviously acting under the President's orders."

For example, said the columnists, the House Republican "white paper" attacking Mr. Johnson's position on Viet Nam had come out a day earlier. Questions about it were bound to arise. But the President's aides planted a question that put the Republicans in the worst light—a soft pitch that the President knocked right out of the park.

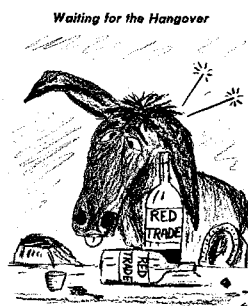
The Moyers-Laitin team, furthermore, pumped reporters to find out what sort of questions they would ask and then alerted the President.

While a number of reporters balked at playing this game, only wire service reporters could apparently afford to refuse the planted questions, because custom dictates that wire service reporters be recognized at each press conference. But non-wire service correspondents, noted the Evans-Novak team, have been shunned for not playing ball.

While it may be understandable why many reporters would like to curry favor with LBJ and ask the planted questions, these newsmen, say Evans and Novak, "do it at the risk of destroying the press conference as the only way of subjecting the President to tough, unrehearsed examination."

Red Trade Setback?

A long-dormant resolution to resurrect the bipartisan House Select Committee on Export Control, which did so much in the 87th Congress to head off government-fostered Red trade deals, is now given more than an outside chance of getting adopted this year. This committee desperately needs reviving in the face of a determined Administration drive to expand trade with the Communists.



Sponsored by Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), the resolution to re-establish the committee had been languishing in the Democratic-controlled House Rules Committee, but received a new lease on life just in the last few weeks.

Lipscomb, an expert on Red trade, provided the boost when he made a major speech on the House floor detailing the incredible amount of strategic goods that have been licensed for export to Communist countries by the Department of Commerce. In addition, the Republican Policy Committee, after consultation with the GOP leadership, has publicly urged revival of the committee.

The Lipscomb proposal was also given an added push when Rep. Delbert Latta (R.-Ohio) became the new member of the House Rules Committee, replacing the late Rep. Clarence Brown. Latta, who served on the old Select Committee, has made it a priority objective of his to get the Lipscomb resolution into motion.

The line-up in the 15-man Rules Committee, say insiders, stands at seven in favor of the resolution, eight against. Thus a switch of only one committee vote could bring the resolution to the floor. If it gets to the floor and is adopted by the House, the proposed committee would be in business; since the resolution deals only with a House committee, it will not have to run the gauntlet of Senate approval.

Shifting this one vote of the Rules Committee now occupies the main attention of supporters of the Lipscomb resolution. A letter-writing campaign by the public to members of the committee could pry the bill loose.

Here is a list of the eight members of the committee, all Democrats, who have so far opposed the Lipscomb resolution: Ray J. Madden (Ind.), James J. Delaney (N.Y.), James W. Trimble (Ark.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.), B. F. Sisk (Calif.), John Young (Tex.) and Claude Pepper (Fla.).

• Another example of why the committee is needed came to light last week in the August 28 *People's Tribune*, official paper of the Communist party in Poland. The paper revealed, for the first time, news that the Department of Commerce had issued to an American firm a license "to export to Poland both the technology and equipment for the manufacture of butadiene. The latter, obtained from petroleum through a number of chemical processes, is the final product necessary for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. . . . The license will allow expansion of production of the Petrochemical Establishment in Plock"

Immigration Ceiling Advances

Rep. Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.), who championed a proposal to clamp a ceiling on Western Hemisphere immigration only to see it lose, may discover he's a winner after all.

For while the MacGregor amendment lost in the House, the close vote it received has spurred senators to include its basic provisions in the Senate version of the immigration bill. Under the Senate proposal, 120,000 Western Hemisphere immigrants (exclusive of immediate relatives) will be permitted into the United States annually; an average of 125,000 has been coming into the United States over the past five years.

Not only has the Western Hemisphere limitation been adopted by the Senate, but lawmakers say House members have decided to go along with the ceiling, in spite of having previously turned it down. In addition, Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), who pushed for the immigration ceiling, has publicly stated that President Johnson is willing to accept the limit, even though it has been vigorously opposed by the State Department.

This immigration limit, however, could still be wrecked by the Select Commission on Western Hemisphere provided for in the Senate bill. This proposed 15-man commission would not have administrative authority over the law, but would make recommendations to Congress in regard to immigration from the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, this commission would make its recommendations on the value of a Western Hemisphere ceiling prior to the date this ceiling is scheduled to go into effect. Thus the group's findings could influence Congress to change its mind.

The commission, moreover, would not be controlled by Congress, but by the President, who would be empowered to appoint the chairman and eight other members. Congress would be left with only six selections.

While there is no present information that the President plans to stack the commission with opponents of Western Hemisphere immigration limitation, this could easily turn out to be the case—especially in view of the fact that Secretary of State Rusk and others in the Administration are against such a ceiling.

Many conservatives are saying this presidentially controlled commission should be scrapped and whatever functions it possesses turned over to Congress, since the Constitution gives Congress, not the executive, power over immigration.

The long-dormant Senate-House Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, it is said, is already set to carry out a thorough probe of immigration laws and should be revived. So far, however, this committee has been rendered useless because Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee and Sen. Mike Monroney (D.-Okla.) have blocked appropriation of the funds necessary to breathe new life into the group.

Why the Steel Union Rejoices

Economic experts in the Capitol are not only refusing to sing a hosanna to Lyndon Johnson for preventing the steel strike, but they say the agreement he imposed upon the steel industry could trigger off further inflation and will certainly encourage union demands for higher wages in other industries.

The agreement was obviously a capitulation to the United Steel Workers. The Associated Press stated it learned from authoritative sources that the agreement suggested by Johnson "to break

the deadlocked White House talks was based almost entirely on the union's final demands."

United Steel Worker President I.W. Abel was jubilant and lavished praise on the President, claiming he was a man "who has the grasp of the problems of the people" and "a special concern for steelworkers." Chief industry negotiator R. Conrad Cooper refused to comment.

The wage and fringe benefits reaped for the union were at least 47.3 cents per hour—the estimate of the union—but government and industry sources claimed they were even higher. Before the agreement, the 450,000 steelworkers were already among the highest paid industrial workers with average wage and fringe benefits of \$4.40 per hour.

The settlement easily crashed through the non-inflationary guideposts laid down by the Administration. Noted the Washington *Evening Star*:

"Administration sources claim that the contract cost is within the guideline limit of 3.2 per cent. There is a gimmick in this, however, since that calculation is based on a 39-month contract, when, in fact, this is a 35-month contract. The result is a fiction which, on paper, reduces the average cost.

"Funny arithmetic aside, it seems clear that the cost will break through the guidelines, rising to 3.5 per cent or more. And this in the face of an earlier Administration estimate that the industry could stand a 3 per cent increase in costs without rising prices.

"If this is correct, it means that the guidelines are dead, shot down by the President when he submitted his own recommendations for settlement.

"... it is a significant illustration of what happens when labor disputes which cannot be settled by free collective bargaining are left to the tender mercies of politically colored presidential intervention."

Shriver's Criminal Corps

A 16-year-old Job Corps trainee was arrested last week in New Haven, Conn., charged with possession of marijuana, and promptly bailed out by representatives of the center, who are teaching him "business education" under the federal anti-poverty program.

Detective Captain William Holohan said that Roy B. Atkins, 16, was arrested by New Haven Railroad police who found him tampering with an automobile parked near the railroad. At the police station, detectives found what appeared to be an envelope of marijuana in the Corpsman's pocket. Young Atkins said it was marijuana, according to Capt. Holohan.

Atkins was charged with tampering with a motor vehicle and a violation of the state narcotics statute. A representative of the New Bedford, Mass., Job Corps Center bailed him out, with the government picking up the tab.

But Atkins was not dismissed from the center. "It depends first of all on what the court will do with him," a spokesman said.

• A top Administration official last week indicated that the "anti-poverty" program has been so "successful" that it has contributed to the nation's drop-out problem. The fact was revealed, perhaps unwittingly, in a press release issued by the Civil Service Commission. The release quoted CSC Chairman John W. Macy Jr.: "The back-to-school drive is particularly relevant to youths hired during this summer's youth opportunity campaign. Many of these young people have, for the first time in their lives, experienced the satisfaction of meaningful employment and a steady income. Consequently some of them may now want to drop out of school so they remain employed."

Self-Defeating Welfare

Jobs up and down the Eastern seaboard have gone begging in recent weeks. The jobs pay \$1.65 an hour, but efforts by Labor Department officials to find job-seekers among the unemployed have been unsuccessful.

An official of the U.S. Employment Service told the Scripps-Howard newspapers last week that "welfare programs and other benefits available to the unemployed in big cities" are the reason the \$1.65-an-hour jobs go unfilled.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Author Theodore White has an answer to those who charged that Barry Goldwater injected "racism" into the 1964 campaign. The author of the bestselling book, *The Making of the President—1964*, says: "It should be recorded that it was Barry Goldwater who, by his own initiative, approached the President at the height of the rioting [July 24] and volunteered to eliminate any appeal to passion of race in the fall campaign, to which the President agreed in private compact. In doing so, Goldwater yielded certainly the strongest emotional appeal his campaign might have aroused. Nor did he later, even in the face of certain disaster, break his agreement."



GOLDWATER

• Although President Johnson expressed glee over the passage of the voting rights bill, the *Associated Press*' Frank Cormier writes that LBJ called up Rep. J.J. Pickle (D.-Tex.) soon after the vote and confessed that he might have voted "nay" if still in Congress.

• Rep. Tom Curtis (R.-Mo.) warned recently that recent major labor settlements have far exceeded the Administration "guideline" of 3.2 per cent and are threatening to create a resumption of cost-push inflation. Curtis, second ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee, noted that the average wage increase in major labor settlements during the first six months of this year was four per cent. Nearly one-third of the 1.2 million workers covered by the settlements received increases of five or more per cent.



CURTIS

• The Los Angeles City Council has by a 10-10-1 vote commended Police Chief William H. Parker, the police department and seven other law enforcement agencies for their work during the recent riots.

• Rep. Edward Gurney (R.-Fla.) has expressed deep concern over intrusions of the United States Information Agency into the domestic field. He singled out for special criticism an \$80,000 USIA film that will glorify Lyndon Johnson and predicted that Democrats will come up "with some excuse for showing it in this country." Democrats are still pushing for legislation that would permit a USIA film lionizing John F. Kennedy to be shown in this country.



GURNEY

• Where's the economy in foreign aid? Last week, Democrats pushed through a foreign aid appropriation bill totaling slightly over \$4 billion, almost \$100 million more than the 1965 fiscal year appropriation.

• Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) scoffs at Administration claims of economy in government. Federal employment in civilian agencies jumped by 34,471 in July, the largest monthly increase in three years. Among the 40 federal departments and agencies recording new increases in personnel: Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, HEW, TVA. Comments Roudebush: "Dousing the lights at the White House and calling in the reporters to explain what a great economy drive is under way can hardly be taken seriously in view of the facts about this Administration's spending."



ROUDEBUSH

Is There a Brotherhood of Man?

By JOHN O'HARA

I like to think that at Tuskegee, or Fordham, or the University of Washington there is a young Negro who is quietly watching what is going on, and does not like what he sees.

I like to think that this mythical young man, who would be someone on the order of Bill Cosby and Bob Teague, is taking a cold and dim view of the activities of Martin Luther King and James Farmer and Dick Gregory and Cassius Clay and James Baldwin, and of the white men who are so free with the epithet "Uncle Tom," and its verb form, "Tomming."

This deeply disturbed young man is in for a lot of unhappiness. The vituperation he will get from the Baldwins and the Kings will be so discouraging that he may want to give up—in which case he is not my man. My man will not give up. He will not give up under attack by his own people, or succumb to the blandishments or the insults of white politicians. He will have to learn to be suspicious of white-colored or black-colored people who yap about the brotherhood of man.

Is there a brotherhood of man, and if so, just what does it mean? And where did it begin? I do not wish to be a brother of Bishop James Pike or to Sukarno or to Frank Sinatra or to Louis Auchincloss, and I will not have a true fraternal feeling for Sammy Davis Jr. or Bobby Kennedy, even at the point of a gun. There are people I like and people I don't like.

Thirty years ago there was a Negro entertainer called George Dewey Washington, who always finished his act with the statement, "I want you to know that your applause goes to my heart and not to my head." The statement used to go to my stomach—and turn it. The late Richard Wright once told me that a story of mine was the only one about Negroes by a white author that he could take. But I did not then become a brotherhood-of-man salesman; I reserved the right to go on thinking that Pearl Bailey is just as much of a bore as Sophie Tucker, and that Ella Fitzgerald is as fine an artist as Gladys Swarthout.

My mythical student will find out soon enough that the brotherhood of man is a term that is usually invoked when someone is making a pitch; whether it's a religious or political or charitable pitch, the pitchman wants something, whether he's wearing a Roman collar or a Brooks Brothers shirt.

Having learned that great truth, my man is ready for some others. He will learn, for instance, that it will surely take 500 years (and maybe 5,000) before cross-breeding of the races produces a tan that will be the uniform color of all human skin. The human toe may disappear before all our descendants are of the same color. (The human race itself, of course, may disappear the day after tomorrow, but we are leaving out that possibility as too frivolous for this serious discussion.)

But when this toeless tan man, with his plastic organs and transistor brain, has been perfected, the creature will still find something to quarrel over. That is basic to the human condition. I am not a reader of science fiction. I am 60 years old, and the crazy stuff I used to read in *Popular Mechanics* when I was a kid is all commonplace

now, and I can't go through that again. But while the soul of man remains, the need to do something naughty will linger on. My mythical student will know these things because he will be smarter than I was at his age. Kowing them, and being smarter, he will decide for himself how far into the future he wishes to lead his race.

For that is what he will be—the leader of his race. He will not be the leader of my race, any more than Abraham Lincoln was the leader of the Negro race. He will not waste his time in declamations of his pride in being a Negro or in the conventional eulogies of George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington.

He will have to deal with my people, because we have the money. But he will be smart enough to know that when he deals with politicians, the federal government politicians and the ward heelers, he must be careful not to sell his vote. The vote is being sold now, today, in the process of being bought by civil rights and anti-poverty programs that are so inextricably identified with the Democratic party that the Republican party is being eliminated.

My mythical student will be taking a particularly hard look at that development, because he is smart enough to know that when the Republican party has been nullified, the Negro will have only one place

to go. And the vote that he has fought for will be useless in a one-party system.

I have striven to avoid making the hard-sell pitch in these messages, and it is an excuse in futility to make a pitch to a mythical man. But if my mythical man is real, I urge him to consider the hazards of the one-party system. It would be tragic if my mythical man remains a myth because the Democrats have a monopoly on the mythical brotherhood of man.

(Copyright 1965, *Newsday*)

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OKINAWA "DAMAGES"—During World War II, thousands of American troops were killed in the successful attempt to liberate the Pacific island of Okinawa. After the war Okinawa was converted into this country's major base in the Pacific. Three thousand Okinawans recently rioted and demanded return of the island to the Japanese. In an apparent effort to placate the rioters, the Senate passed a resolution authorizing a contribution of \$22 million to the Okinawans for war and post-war "damages." An outraged Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) asks: "Are we now going to pay off 180,000 individual claims to the people who fought against us in some of the bloodiest fighting in World War II? They ought to be paying us. How much longer are we going to try to bribe and buy our way into the affections of rioters abroad and insurrectionists at home?"

Incentive System Means Little in Hungary

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Budapest:—Hungarian workers are telling this story: "It's impossible to do anything right. If you arrive five minutes early you are a saboteur. If you arrive five minutes late you are betraying socialism. If you arrive on time the commissar asks, 'Where did you get the watch?'"

They repeat it quietly to all who will listen, but there is hot thunder in their whisper.

Peasants, in turn, have their story about the farmer who shouts as he beats the cart horse: "Pull, beast, this wagon belongs to you!"

Intellectuals here, and some are superb, add a third famous story:

A professor went into a Budapest store to buy some tea. "Russian or Chinese?" the storekeeper asked. "Make it coffee instead," the professor said.

The macabre plight of the satellite people is not one dominant feature, the standard of living, or the secret police, or any other one thing. The plight is a morass and each of the above three fables touches a side of it—the frustration in one's working life, the unnaturalness in agricultural planning and the contamination of free thought.

Incentive programs, bonuses for more work, etc., are being introduced. But much of the editorial comment and growing speculation in our country about what this means seems far—very far—off the mark here.

When in America we interpret such innovations as a crack in the dike, a shift toward the working life and attitudes of the free world, you get no such impression here.

The new features are merely mechanical adjustments in the same machine. They have no more to do with capitalism and free enterprise than a change the warden might make at Sing Sing Prison.

If brooms are manufactured in the prison shop the warden would be only intelligent if he allotted more exercise privileges and whatnot to inmates who boosted their output. But it remains Sing Sing, the inmates are still not going any place and they can still be put instantly into solitary confinement. Their rights remain as limited and circumscribed as ever. The warden's control is as complete as ever.

And so it is with the new incentives here. They get lost in the system as a whole.

For example, topic No. 1 throughout the satellite countries is the housing shortage. Here it is immense. Yet the Red government twists the problem into a device for party entrenchment and surer controls.

A directive requires that when a young couple marries they must move in with the parents of the bride or groom. It doesn't matter whether the parents have space for them or not. They can list their names for an apartment. But the apartments are given to party favorites, police informers (a big incentive to be an informer), those who pay petty graft into the bureaucracy, or people who have a good record for not going to church. A block warden often stands at a church door checking those who attend.

After several years you may be assigned an apartment. But you first must pay a "deposit" averaging about one year's wages before you're allowed to move. Then you become a "housed person." And that's that. There's slight hope you may ever be able to move again as your family grows or your pay increases. This is an incentive system?

Odd achievements turn up nevertheless. For example, extraordinary 40-m.p.h. hydrofoil pleasure boats skim the Danube to Vienna and back three times a week. Hungary is delivering Norway (a shipbuilding nation) sixteen 1,500-ton river ships of advanced design and at a low cost.

The precision instrument output is on a par with that of the Soviet Union, where the product is very good indeed. Hungary supplied most of the instrumentation for Russia's uranium development in Czechoslovakia, now largely idle for reasons I couldn't discover either there or here.

Intricate Hungarian machine tools are highly prized throughout Europe. So is some of the optical output, the crystal work, and the distinctive glass. The famous horse-breeding farms, too, are doing well. Most of their thoroughbreds now go to Russia, England, Italy and France.

But with these specialties the atmosphere of triumph ends and the system greets the people with eyes as cold as black beads.

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NO DOUBTING THOMAS—Norman Thomas, who for many years was perennial candidate for President on the Socialist party ticket, once said: "The American people will never knowingly vote for socialism, but under the guise of liberalism they will adopt . . . every fragment of the Socialist platform until one day America will be Socialist without knowing how it came about." Yes, Mr. Thomas.—From the Indianapolis *Star*

Reprints Available

Two articles appearing in the August 28 issue of HUMAN EVENTS, **The Los Angeles Riots: Whose Fault?** by James Jackson Kilpatrick, and **Civil Rights Leaders Should Blame Themselves for Riots** by George S. Schuyler have evoked considerable interest and comment. These articles have been reprinted back to back on a single sheet, folded to fit size #10 envelope, and are available at the following prices:

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Courtesy St. Louis Globe-Democrat

ADA Vice Chairman

Rauh Throws Low Blow at the FBI

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

In a recent article, Edward W. O'Brien, chief of the *Globe-Democrat's* Washington Bureau, recounts some interesting remarks made on the civil rights problems by a vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, the left-flankerbacks of the "Great Society" team.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., speaking for ADA, suggests:

1. That a special civil rights investigative agency be set up to replace the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this area.
2. That the FBI is preoccupied with "fighting the Communist party."
3. That the FBI is "hostile" to the civil rights movement.

All of these charges are patently ridiculous, as Mr. O'Brien's article points out.

We suggest that there is a growing gray area in the civil rights movement where many militant activists and the Communist infiltration groups overlap.

It is in this area that the FBI is the most effective weapon the United States has for preventing civil disorder and heading off another Los Angeles riot—which bordered on insurrection.

Look at the record of the FBI as Director J. Edgar Hoover has recited it to committees of Congress.

The FBI's penetration of the Ku Klux Klan did much to bring sanity to elements in the South which were bent on disrupting any peaceful solution to the government's civil rights program.

On the basis of past performance, it would be reasonable to assume that Director Hoover's organization is not

unaware of the increasing number of Communist groups stirring up "civil rights" disturbances where none should exist.

The Americans for Democratic Action again is running true to form in its long campaign to discredit J. Edgar Hoover, and to sweep under the rug any implication that there just could possibly be such a thing as a little bit of Communist agitation among some of the groups striving for a better tomorrow for the Negro.

Isn't it about time that Lyndon B. Johnson's vice president, H.H. Humphrey, a former ADA loudmouth, questions some of the reckless statements of the members and officers of an organization which he helped pioneer—and which he has never criticized—even though its policies have been opposed to the best interests and the expressed interests of the United States?

□ □ □

BROWN AND L.A. RIOTS—California Republicans will blame the administration of Democratic Gov. Pat Brown for the Los Angeles riots that surged out of control for four days last month. They will charge that quick and determined action would have quashed the riots and materially reduced the death and property toll. Argues former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, a possible gubernatorial candidate in 1966: "Gov. Brown's administration fiddled while Los Angeles was burning. There was too much delay in ordering out the National Guard."

LBJ's Aid-To-Soviets Policy Only Strengthens Red Muscle

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

President Johnson's present insistence to bolster the sagging Soviet agricultural economy by pouring U.S. wheat into the country promises to kick off one of the 89th Congress' biggest controversies. Opposing Mr. Johnson are most of the Republicans, many conservative Democrats, the AFL-CIO, and a variety of public groups.

Within Congress, the feeling prevails that the President has been sold a bill of goods by the State Department and its constellation of bleeding hearts. The wheat-to-communism effort, it is known, is but one aspect of a long-standing Administration policy to "win over" the Kremlin by bribing the leaders of world revolution with American goods.

This policy has been implemented during the past years by a long series of shipments to the Soviet Union of goods and industrial processes with direct or indirect military use. Interestingly enough, these shipments run directly counter to the expressed intent of the 87th—or first Kennedy—Congress. A select committee of that Congress, in a report almost universally seconded, argued that "it makes no more sense to strengthen the economic potential of our cold war Communist enemies than to arm them."

The demand was made at the time for "immediate steps to be taken to more effectively control the exports of technical data." More pertinently, there was an admonition against the export of "prototypes or single units to Communist countries." These units are used by the Soviets as models for copies which are mass produced without benefit of patent royalties.

The unrest on Capitol Hill over the cornucopia of industrial and technical aid to the Soviet Union is reflected by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.) Mr. Hosmer has been remarkably prescient in his analyses of the Soviet Union and of America's efforts to find peace through appeasement. In a speech to the House of Representatives, Mr. Hosmer carefully listed the Johnson Administration's contributions to Soviet economic well-being. For example:

In May 1965, a license was issued to authorize shipment to the Soviet Union of technical data for the construction of an ethylene plant with a productive capacity of one million metric tons of heavy petroleum oil. End products: petrochemicals, synthetic fibers,

plastics, propane, butane and gasoline.

On July 13, a license was issued authorizing the shipment to the Soviet Union of grinding machines worth \$2.-444 million. These machines are essential for the making of crankshafts and camshafts. They will give a shot in the arm to the feeble Soviet automotive industry.

Recently, another license was issued to authorize the sale to the Kremlin of technical data for the production of what the Commerce Department delicately referred to as "chemical products." Inquiry disclosed that these products were necessary in the manufacture of polystyrene, used as a binder in explosives. Polystyrene capacitors are used in the Minuteman program. And polystyrene was used by the Nazis as an ignitor for their V-2 rockets and for non-magnetic mines.

Another license was issued permitting the sale of technical data for the building of a fertilizer plant. In 1963, the Commerce Department authorized the export to the USSR of \$9.5 million of highly automated mining machinery, also designed to bail out the Communist agricultural program.

Copper is vitally needed in this country, particularly since the warming up of the Viet Nam war. Yet, as Mr. Hosmer notes, "over the last two months, during July and August, 12 licenses were granted authorizing the shipment of copper scrap to Yugoslavia valued at \$5.-436,960. What is more, although Yugoslavia claims it has insufficient copper supplies to meet domestic requirements, it is a net exporter of semi-finished copper products." One-third of those products go to Communist countries.

These examples merely scratch the surface. The fact, hard to believe and harder to understand, is that the Commerce Department is exerting itself in finding ways and means to circumvent the loosely-worded restrictions on shipment of goods to Iron Curtain countries. It reminds me of the days when this country was shipping steel scrap to the Japanese—a two-way proposition, since we got a lot of it back at Pearl Harbor and in the battle for the Pacific steppingstones to Tokyo.

The GIs and Marines on the receiving end found it hard to appreciate the form in which the scrap was returned. American boys in Viet Nam must harbor considerable sympathy for that sentiment. (Copyright 1965, King Features Syndicate)

Will criminals rule over us? Children be our oppressors? OR dare we again enforce the criminal laws?

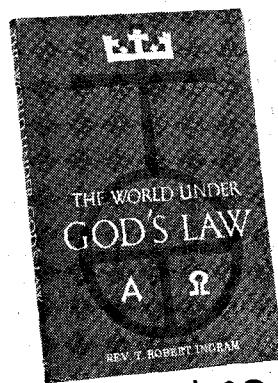
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How the White House Clique Polishes the Johnson Image

by TED A. HEAVIS in the New York Daily News

Over Labor Day weekend, the self-serving White House clique of presidential hero worshippers and image protectors was most active.

They put out a detailed timetable of how President Johnson, all by himself, prevented a steel strike. And they embellished the official account with some supposedly direct quotations from LBJ himself—typical Johnsonisms which served to point up the effective and dramatic way he alone was able to smother a labor-management controversy after everybody else had given up.

Not content with giving the White House version of how the steel settlement was brought about, clique members, clearly on the boss' bidding, reported that the President concluded—on all operational fronts—his most difficult and his most successful week of the entire year.

One of the big cited successes was establishment of a provisional government in the Dominican Republic. The impression was left that Johnson deserved credit for this rather than the hemispherical peace team, composed mainly of Latin American members to whom the buck was passed when LBJ's



I. W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers, was chief union negotiator.

own trouble-shooters, McGeorge Bundy and Thomas Mann, failed to find a solution.

The chief legislative problem in Johnson's "most difficult and successful week" was that of persuading a sufficient number of House Democrats to sign a petition so that a District of Columbia home rule bill could come to a vote.

This success for the President was actually more a tribute to his showmanship technique. It was a contrived operation from the start. The plot ran this way—House Democratic leaders, Speaker John McCormack and Carl Albert, would fail to get the required 218 signatures of House members and appeal to the President to save the day. He would then move in dramatically with personal phone calls and get credit for snatching victory from defeat. Which he did.

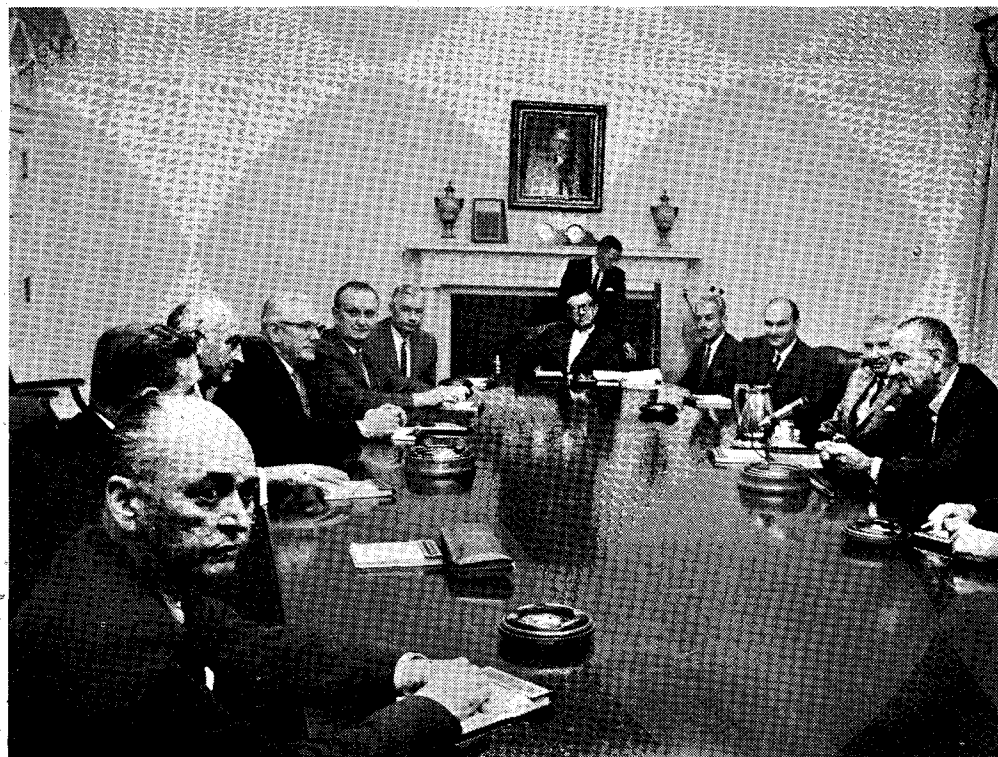
Was the steel settlement similarly contrived?

Obviously neither I.W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers, nor R. Conrad Cooper, chief negotiator for the industry, would ever admit this on a stack of Bibles. The same goes for the President's own troubleshooters in the steel dispute, including Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz and Commerce Secretary John Connor. Who would dare deprive the President of total credit?

Nevertheless, there is fairly substantial reason to believe that the basis for a collective bargaining agreement had been reached on September 1 two days before the President made his settlement announcement.

What had happened exactly a week earlier than September 1 helps to explain the indicated sequence of events. On August 25 the President at a press conference had emphasized in connection with the threatened steel strike the necessity of "continued cost and price stability in our American economy."

"I expect," the President added, "full and complete responsibility in the



President Johnson talks with steel negotiators.

current wage negotiations and I expect continued stability in steel prices."

That statement was interpreted by management negotiators as an argument for sitting tight on their already submitted offer to the Steel Workers. There was the feeling they had presidential support, and that it was labor's demands which would, if granted, upset the economy. So there was a freeze in the settlement talks.

By September 1, however, the management freeze in the dispute began to thaw. Wirtz and Connor helped explain that there was a flexibility in the Administration's views on price stability and that management could give a little as well as labor.

The word then went back to Pittsburgh that the negotiators, holed up under Johnson's orders, had pretty well got together except for ironing out a few details.

But that isn't the White House version, although it has been axiomatic in past labor disputes of similar importance that the President does not put his prestige on the line unless the soundings show his intervention will be effective.

As a presidential spokesman relates the developments here, September 2 and 3 were the crucial days when LBJ really bore down in a dramatic effort to break a stubborn management-labor impasse.

There is Johnson, operating like mad. His direct quotes, as now relayed, carry the conviction that the situation has worsened on September 2. He tells the negotiators that "we've got 55 months of unparalleled prosperity behind us and I don't see how in the name of heaven you can gamble it away."

And on September 3 he had a private huddle with Wirtz and Connor. He recalled that the late Speaker Sam Rayburn told him once "that the most important thing in politics is to know when to put your stack in. The time has come for us to put our stack in."

Then he sent Wirtz and Connor back to the negotiators with his final "suggestions." Finally at 5:01 p.m. the representatives of labor and management succumbed to the Johnson treatment.

Wirtz passed on by telephone from the negotiating room the first word of the great Johnson triumph. "Mr. President," he says, "you've got an agreement."

The whole White House-planted story is too pat. It smacks too much of a Greek legend about one of the miraculous labors of hero Hercules. It is far easier to believe the Pittsburgh version that both sides had reached informal agreement on September 1 and what happened thereafter was just dressing to gild the Johnson image.

Only Government Is Exempt from Price-Fixing Charge

From the Chicago Tribune

A federal judge in New York has assessed triple damages of almost \$17 million against General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation on charges of engaging in a price-fixing conspiracy. The companies were among 29 electrical equipment manufacturers prosecuted in 1960 and 1961 for anti-trust violations.

The damages fixed by Judge Wilfred Feinberg were based on a finding that the two companies overcharged two Mid-western utilities for electric-generating turbines to supply the Atomic Energy Commission plant at Portsmouth, Ohio. The court found that the defendants "concealed their activities from their customers, from the government, and officers and employees of the defendants who did not participate" in the conspiracy.

There is a certain irony in the fact that the verdict was handed down just at the time that President Johnson himself was taking a very active role in matters affecting the price of steel. When a strike in the industry was threatened,

he summoned representatives of the steel companies and the steelworkers union to the White House and decreed that a settlement must be noninflationary and must preserve steel price stability.

If that isn't price-fixing, what is? The President does it openly and in an unabashed manner, for government, of course, exempts itself from liability under the anti-trust laws and its "right" to decree prices cannot be readily challenged.

President Kennedy, in a well-remembered action in 1962, denounced the steel companies in vehement language for raising prices and forced them to cancel a general price increase.

The Kennedy and Johnson Administrations operate under what they call "guidelines" permitting unions to negotiate new contracts for wage and fringe benefits supposed to approximate 3.2 per cent annually, but industrial management is supposed to "hold the

line" on prices. What is this if not price-fixing?

Recently there was an even more blatant interference with prices by a federal agency. The Federal Power Commission began determining what prices natural gas producers in 23 producing areas could charge. In handing down its first order, the commission reached the novel conclusion that there should be two different price ceilings on gas produced from the same basin.

One price was set for gas produced from gas wells, and a lower price was set for gas produced from oil wells. Furthermore, the prices set are considerably below those which have prevailed in the producing areas. The commission announced that its new ceilings would hold for two and one-half years before any request for review would be entertained.

A producer commented, "The Federal Power Commission is telling us to sell the same commodity at the same place at a variety of

prices. This is just ridiculous. Gas is the same commodity regardless of the type of well it comes from."

But the government knows that when it has the authority it confers upon itself it doesn't need logic to go with it. There is no liability for its actions. It is not subject to anti-trust proceedings as the one great monopoly of them all. There is no appeal from its dictates. It calmly announces each year how much it will extract from the economy to finance its own operations, and it undertakes to fix prices for everybody but itself.

If price-fixing is bad—and we concede it is—it should be bad no matter who practices it, even government.

□ □ □

NEW INVENTION—We've noted that someone has invented a suction device that will pick a chicken clean in one second. We'll give you odds that the Internal Revenue Department gets exclusive rights!—By Al Musser, Jay-Bee Upsandowns

Violence Abounds

Disaster in the Job Corps

From the Richmond News Leader

When Washington *Post* reporter John J. Carmody visited the Job Corps center at Camp Breckinridge, Ky., early this month, he reported a favorable impression of the camp's policy in "defusing" possible racial tensions among the rural white and urban slum Negro enrollees. According to Mr. Carmody, a frank approach to the problem has resulted in minimizing racial frictions.

Apparently, Mr. Carmody's optimism was premature. Recently, Camp Breckinridge exploded in one of the most violent outbursts to take place in any Job Corps center to date. On August 18th, a fight broke out between Negroes and whites in the center's mess hall, but this affray was brought under control quickly.

Two days later, violence erupted once more when a Negro and a white boy exchanged blows in the mess hall. An FBI agent, who was at the camp to investigate a case of arson in which an abandoned building had been burned a few days earlier, took the white boy outside to a car.

A crowd gathered, and then fighting broke out in earnest among about 150 Negro and white youths. The local fire department was asked for assistance in quelling the riot; a fireman responding to the call was pulled from his truck and beaten unconscious.

The camp was surrounded by 35 state troopers who lacked jurisdiction to enter federal property. Before the riot was brought under control, almost 500 enrollees, armed with belts, tire chains, and two-by-fours, were involved.

When the dust settled, 13 persons were hospitalized for stab wounds and the effects of beatings. Seven Corpsmen were charged with public drunkenness; charges against them were dropped when the camp administration expelled them. By that night, the majority of the 546 enrollees at the camp had fled in fear to nearby Morganfield, Ky., but 483 returned. It was reported that a protection racket was thriving at the camp; one enrollee said that he

was required to pay \$13.50 a month to keep from being beaten up.

This outbreak of violence at Camp Breckinridge serves to illustrate, if more extremely, a problem of discipline that is plaguing the majority of Job Corps establishments throughout the country.

Last month, five enrollees from the Camp Gary Job Corps camp at San Marcos, Tex., were jailed in San Antonio on charges of felonious assault, after two airmen from Lackland Air Force Base were shot. Of the five, all Negroes from Chicago, three were granted immunity in order to testify. The two remaining in custody are said to have purchased a pistol at a San Antonio pawnshop for \$19.95; the weapon later was found on a Camp Gary bus.

One of the airmen was shot in the abdomen and arm; the other, shot in the neck, suffered a severed optic nerve that may result in permanent blindness. The government provided lawyers for the boys arrested—not one lawyer, but five. If a serviceman is charged with a crime he must provide his own legal counsel, or ask the court to appoint one.

Other campsites are providing similar grist for critics of the Job Corps program. At Collbran, Colo., where a Job Corps center was established despite heavy local protest, an enrollee was discharged after beating up a fellow Corpsman. At least one other fight was serious enough to make the wire report; several underage Collbran Corpsmen have created disturbances by trying to buy liquor.

Not long ago, it was disclosed that local judges were sending convicts to a Job Corps Camp near Redding, Calif., for punishment. At a Job Corps center in Cleveland, four girls have been expelled and another has been arrested for possessing marijuana. At Cotulla, Tex., two Job Corps dropouts have been arrested on burglary charges. Lewiston, Calif., residents are up in arms over a local Job Corps camp, where one

Corpsman has been knifed by another, and where instances of gun-play and purchases of liquor by teen-aged Corpsmen have been reported.

Following the upheaval at Camp Atterbury, Ill., after seven enrollees were arrested for sodomy, the camp administration has found a perfect solution to its problem: The camp's staff has been expanded to the point where there currently are 600 employees for 440 Job Corpsmen.

Doubtless a great part of the Job Corps' troubles can be traced to unrefined screening techniques. Although criminals are supposed to be ineligible for enrollment, Job Corps records show that at least half of the first 10,000 enrollees have had prior "contacts" with the police; of these, about 700 have been charged previously with serious crimes.

Farmers as far north as Michigan and New Hampshire are faced with economic disaster as a result of the Administration's adamant refusal to permit the use of foreign workers at harvest time.

Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz last year pushed through legislation ending the so-called bracero program. Growers in Florida and California were the first affected, but now the economies of northern states are threatened.

Michigan farmers sought to recruit pickle pickers throughout the Midwest. They offered high wages and good working conditions but were unsuccessful. A multi-million-dollar crop is now rotting in the fields. Reports the *Detroit Free Press* on the lack of domestic workers:

"The result is hurting every cucumber farmer just as badly as the extended drought, which was the worst they had seen in 30 years."

Apple growers from southern Virginia to the Canadian border have pleaded without success for Labor Secretary Wirtz to permit the use of some foreign workers. New Hampshire Sen. Thomas McIntyre, a Democrat, says that domestic workers are simply not available, complains that Wirtz' intransigence is costing his constituents almost \$2 million a week.

New Hampshire Rep. James Cleveland, a Republican, reports that termina-

tion of the bracero program has "curtailed the use of Canadian wood choppers who traditionally and necessarily assist us in harvesting pulp."

tion of the bracero program has "curtailed the use of Canadian wood choppers who traditionally and necessarily assist us in harvesting pulp."

Brain Problems Spread Northward



Rep. James Cleveland (R-N. H.) blames problems on termination of the bracero program.

This in turn has threatened New Hampshire workers with unemployment. Rep. Cleveland explains:

"Without an adequate supply of pulp wood, pulp and paper mills in northern New Hampshire will have to curtail operations, thus putting U.S. citizens out of work."

"Without an adequate supply of pulp wood, pulp and paper mills in northern New Hampshire will have to curtail operations, thus putting U.S. citizens out of work."

Asks \$2 Million

From the Indianapolis Star

Barry Goldwater has filed a \$2-million libel suit against *Fact* magazine of New York City, its editor-publisher, Ralph Ginzberg, and its managing editor.

The suit involves the September-October 1964 edition of the magazine which bore on its front cover the legend, "1,889 Psychiatrists Say Goldwater Is Psychologically Unfit to Be President." The back cover of the issue accused Goldwater of wanting "to destroy the world with atomic bombs." It called him a "mass murderer" and a "dangerous lunatic."

The 1964 Republican presidential candidate charged that the statements were written with "actual malice and with the knowledge that they were false," and that the purpose was "to deprive the plaintiff of his good reputation as a

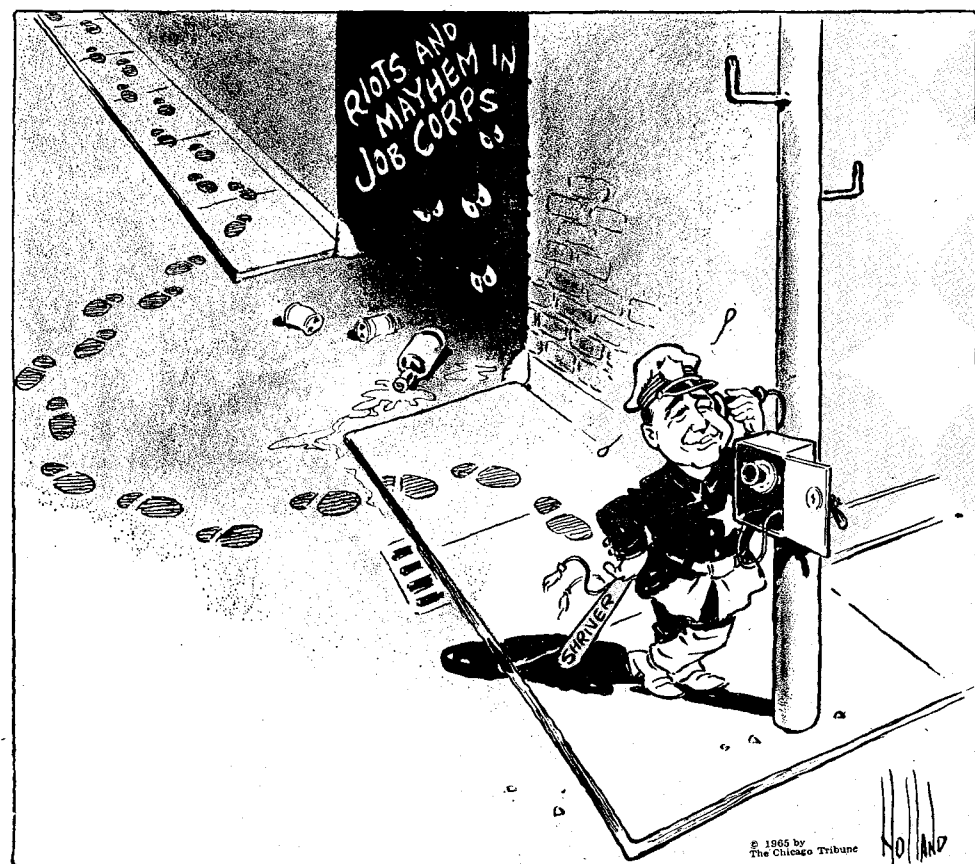
public official and a candidate for office."

The suit could become a new landmark in the history of libel laws. The celebrated New York *Times* case last year produced a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that public officials are fair game for almost any kind of comment short of intentional malicious falsehood, which is hard to prove. This case, if by chance it should go that high in the courts, might produce some new rules as to what can be said about candidates for public office.

□ □ □

"ROBIN HOOD started the first war on poverty. Still, the suspicion lingers that the reason he robbed only the rich was that they were the ones with the money."—From the *San Diego Union*

'EVERYTHING'S HUNKY-DORY ON MY BEAT'



Swidler's Mythical Robber Barons

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Joseph C. Swidler is a brunet, bushy-haired business-buster of considerable charm and wit.

As chairman of the Federal Power Commission, he is a holdover from the Kennedy Administration and also a bit of a throwback to day-before-yesterday thinking in the field of political economy.

Mr. Swidler's job is to insure that consumers of gas and electricity pay no



Joseph Swidler, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, is afraid of eroding "the regulatory process."

more than a "fair and reasonable" rate for these products. He is a "regulator" of the industries which manufacture and distribute these fuels. I say Mr. Swidler is a throwback because his concept of the American economy is a sort of melodrama in which the industrial robber barons come charging out of their castles and raid the peaceful villages of noble, innocent settlers called consumers.

Chairman Swidler recently brought this rather dated nickelodeon two-reeler into the hearing chamber of the Senate Finance Committee. He was testifying in opposition to an amendment offered by Sens. Dirksen (R.-Ill.) and Long (D.-La.) which would amend the internal revenue code and thereby give a tax benefit to some utility companies.

Mr. Swidler called the tax break a "bonanza" and expressed the fear that corporations would use Amendment 418 "in a manner inimical to the public interest (and) erode the commission's responsibility to strike

a fair balance between the interests of the consumers and investors."

What the amendment does is to allow certain parent companies, which have less well-to-do corporate offspring, to make a consolidated tax return and thereby gain some tax credits. This arrangement would not necessarily hurt the Treasury Department; which apparently has no objection to Amendment 418, but it would give the big utility companies more capitalization. It would mean more profits for investment, which the Johnson Administration has been encouraging by tax cuts, and might mean that the consumer would not get lower rates for some time to come.

If economic life were merely a pitched battle between good guys and bad guys, as Mr. Swidler's script makes it out to be, the amendment would deserve to get the heave-ho out of the Finance Committee and to perish in the legislative bone yard. But for many years there has been an economic desegregation taking place. Consumers are no longer confined to a stockade. They have been freely intermixing and intermarrying with a class of Americans known as shareholders or investors in these big utility concerns.

If there is a melting pot in our capitalistic society, this is it. When Mr. Swidler said that the amendment would "unfairly transfer (benefits) from the consumer to the stockholder," he was talking about the same persons, or at least the same family.

Any bookkeeping arrangement which yields funds for further investment into our rapidly changing industries is far more likely to give the consumer a better product—even if he temporarily pays more for it—than it is to enrich the mythical or extinct robber barons.

But there was a prospect that seemed to terrorize Mr. Swidler more than the fate of consumers who might have to pay more in order to get more. Amendment 418, he repeated in closing, "erodes the regulatory process."

Maybe it does, and maybe it's high time that some of the bureaucratic cavalry which galloped to fight the robber barons be put to pasture. They often seem to belong to an era that is past.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)



FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, left, denies that his agency cleared or concurred in the clearance of State Department diplomat William Wieland, right.



Letter from J. Edgar Hoover

Follow-Up on the Wieland Case

By MORRIE RYSKIND

"Far-right Republicans"—i.e., anybody starboard of Rockefeller, Lindsay & Co.—are mocked as paranoiacs for believing that the news is often distorted by left-wing journalists.

Well, let's take the William Wieland affair I've been discussing of late and to which I now offer what may be an interesting addendum.

Let me, for clarity, place the matter in sequence. The headline read "Wieland Fully Cleared for Judgment of Castro" over an AP dispatch which began: "William A. Wieland, the American diplomat blamed by some critics for initial U.S. good will toward Castro, has been fully cleared and his security case closed, a Senate publication revealed Sunday night."

After that came: "The fact that Wieland, head of State's Office of Caribbean Affairs when Castro grabbed power, had been cleared again was revealed by William J. Crockett, deputy under secretary of state for administration, in secret testimony before the subcommittee (of the Committee on the Judiciary) last May 4. The decision to close the case was made in concurrence with the Justice Department, the FBI, a special personnel advisory board and the then attorney general, Robert Kennedy, Crockett testified."

Having just finished reading the said publication, I could not for the life of me think of anything which explained the clearance except that State always protects its own. So, with the record before me, I lit into the AP on the ground that such a carefully culled presentation which overlooked so much would give the reader a completely false impression of the hearings.

I cited some instances of Wieland's attempts to gloss over Fidel's Red links—which so infuriated an intelligence officer that he shouted at Wieland, "You're either a damn fool or a Communist."

And in a follow-up piece I added, "No matter what the AP story says, I do not believe the FBI 'concurred' in the clearance. J. Edgar Hoover has refused consistently to let his department act as both investigator and judge, lest it be turned into a Gestapo. I doubt he has changed at this late date."

I then wrote Mr. Hoover, asking if he would comment on that particular point. His answer follows:

"Your letter of July 28 enclosing a copy of your column has been received.

"As you are well aware, this bureau neither clears nor concurs in the clearance

of any employee of the federal government. Results of our investigations are furnished to certain government agencies without evaluation or equivocation, and the question of whether or not the individuals are employed or continue in employment is a matter decided solely by the agency concerned.

"As you noted in your column, it has been our long-standing policy and function to operate strictly as an investigative arm of the Department of Justice, reporting the facts impartially and objectively as they are found. It has never been my policy nor has it ever been of any representative of this bureau to sit in judgment on those persons investigated by the FBI.

"Regarding the case of Mr. Wieland, I have already taken steps to set the record straight with the Department of State and have pointed out that I am very concerned with that agency's action in including this bureau as part of a decisive action taken to close the case concerning their employee. It is unfortunate that such reference was made to us in a prepared press release which had been added as an afterthought prior to its release on July 17, 1965. For your information, I am enclosing a copy of an article which appeared in the Washington *Evening Star* on July 21, 1965, concerning this matter.

"I have no objection to your publishing this letter. Sincerely yours, J. Edgar Hoover."

The gist of the Star story discloses the interesting fact that the phrase, "including the FBI," was not in the original press release but was added by Secretary of State for Public Affairs—that is, gobbledygook for "press agent"—James L. Greenfield as an embellishment. "Mr. Greenfield," says the Star, "was unfortunately out of the country and could not be reached for comment." I'll bet!

What it boils down to is that the AP took a government handout from a press agent and ran it without checking. That's not exactly in the great tradition of Melville Stone.

If the AP subsequently acknowledged its error, that correction did not appear in my paper—certainly not in the display of type and space given to the original, if at all.

Sometimes I think the "far right" has a point.

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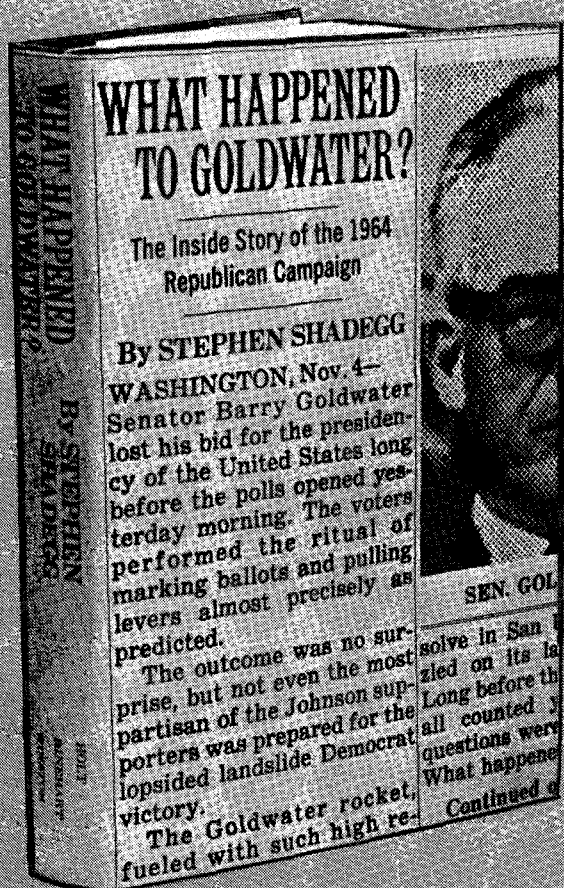
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by Stephen Shadegg

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Eaton Was Patsy for Red Propaganda About 'Doom'

By ALICE WIDENER

The extent to which the Communists use some American patsies for propaganda can be appreciated by reviewing the drastic pronouncements made last May by Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland industrialist, after his visit to the Kremlin for a long talk with Soviet Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin.

Mr. Eaton, a winner of the Lenin Peace Prize, reported to his fellow Americans that United States policy in Viet Nam left the Soviet Union "with no alternative but to fight." In a speech to the Economic Club of Detroit, and later in a press interview, Mr. Eaton said, "In my sober judgment we are on the brink of a catastrophe, and unless some miracle occurs in the next month I fear that mankind is doomed."

The influential New York Times, which often seems to play straight news up or down to suit its own editorial policy, carried a front-page story, May 25, 1965, headlined "Kosygin Warning Relayed by Eaton—U.S. Businessman Says Move in Viet Nam is Planned."

The Times continued, "Cyrus S. Eaton said today that Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin told him last week that the Soviet Union was adjusting its differences with Communist China and would 'pool our forces with China' to strike at United States forces in Viet Nam unless the United States altered its policy there." Further on, the Times quoted Mr. Eaton as predicting "nuclear war within a month" unless Washington changed its Viet Nam policy.

It is now more than three months since Cyrus Eaton performed his customary straight-man role for Kremlin propagandists. Mankind is still here;

there has not been nuclear war. In describing Kosygin last May, Mr. Eaton said, "I've never been in the presence of a man so serious, so wrought up." He said Kosygin smiled only once in 90 minutes. This description was intended—one may suppose—to terrify us Americans, psychologically conditioned as we are by exaggerated statements concerning Soviet military and economic power and deceived into believing our entire fate hangs on the mood of Kremlin supermen.

Possibly it is true that Kosygin was extremely wrought up in May and still is in very bad humor. But his anxiety and displeasure probably are not so much due to Viet Nam as to the utterly disastrous state of the failing Soviet economy. It is in such terrible shape that Kosygin and Brezhnev have as much as they can do to dig up gold and get hard currency to pay for the \$530 million of wheat they recently bought in Canada and Argentina, much less find the money to finance a war on us.

Mr. Cyrus Eaton didn't report to us on the perennial "bad weather" in the entire Communist world which allegedly has caused Red China, the Soviet Union and its satellites, Yugoslavia and Cuba to become dependent on the West for food. If South Viet Nam were to fall under control of Ho Chi Minh, "bad weather" would soon force that rice-rich region to obtain its food elsewhere.

All this brings up the important question of whether "food for peace" to Communist nations might not be "food for war" on us and our allies. This question was raised editorially by *Barron's National Business and Financial*

Weekly with the reminder that Napoleon said an army marches on its stomach.

After noting that Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota is urging Congress to let American farmers sell millions of bushels of wheat to Russia and East Europe and to Red China too, *Barron's* commented, "Lacking Western wheat and flour, the Red horde, far from menacing Santo Domingo and Saigon, would be hard pressed to hold Moscow and Peking."

And Fidel Castro would be hard pressed to hold Havana! A large part of the Soviet wheat purchase in Canada is for Cuba. There has been no announcement that it will be shipped directly from the harbors of our northern land neighbor to the ports of our southern off-shore enemy, but it is most improbable that the grain would be transported half-way around the world en route to Cuba. No matter how the Soviet-purchased wheat gets there, however, it surely will enable Castro to send his army of saboteurs and subversives marching on its stomach into guerrilla hide-outs in barren mountain areas of many Latin American lands.

It is a sign of the moral hypocrisy of our Orwellian times, or else of general failure to recognize the peculiar situation of Communist economies, that wheat is described by our State Department and by many members of Congress as a "non-strategic" item. Actually, wheat is the most strategic item for Communist-dominated lands because it is the mainstay of Red regimes there. If we and our allies had refused to sell wheat to the Soviet Union and Red China, it is possible that by now all the Communist dictators there would be as far out of power as Nikita Khrushchev.



In May, left-wing industrialist Cyrus Eaton predicted "nuclear war within a month" unless U.S. changed Viet Nam policy.

As of Sept. 1, 1965, the Russian people had not been told about their government's wheat purchases abroad; nor had they been informed that the huge outlay of gold and hard currency required for cash payment to Canada and Argentina would hamper greatly any increased Soviet investment in consumer industries and other branches of the Soviet economy. But Kosygin and Brezhnev know the truth and so do their American patsies, such as Cyrus S. Eaton, multi-millionaire industrialist.

Mr. Eaton ought to be made to eat his puppet-words of last May about "nuclear war within a month" if our country didn't alter its Viet Nam policy. And since Eaton is on such intimate terms with the men in the Kremlin he ought to cable Kosygin to eat his Red threats against us. Without Western wheat, idle threats are about the only thing Kosygin could get to eat in his office or countryside *dacha*.

Meantime, any American who suggests that our country should sell the Soviet Union or any other Communist nation a bushel of wheat for anything except gold ought to be shipped to Viet Nam or the Dominican Republic to state his case to the Marines. They probably would see to it that he ate his words the hard way.

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Financing Defense Comes First

From the San Diego Union

The question before the nation today is larger than the debate whether we can afford both guns and butter.

There is no question that we can afford the guns, symbolic of the armament and manpower the United States needs to meet its defense commitments in a troubled world.

If we cannot afford guns all other discussion becomes academic.

In the sense that Americans should enjoy the present standard of living and meet essential commitments of the civilian functions of government, there is no question either that we can afford "butter."

The real question before the United States is whether we can afford the guns, butter and the billions of dollars worth of fat, commonly called the "Great Society," at a time when the nation is at war.

If we cannot tighten our belts in a time of war, at least we should not loosen them.

Perhaps this has been recognized recently to a slight degree by the President, who called upon government agencies to trim \$6 to \$9 billion from spending in the fiscal 1967 budget. At least the call for economy is a refreshing note from an Administration that

has advocated nothing but headlong spending.

However, there have been calls for economy before with little result. Lip service and directives to agencies do not cut the budget, experience shows.

A look at the deeds supports the point. Congress is still in session and the final figures will not be in for some time. However, a partial look at some of the biggest proposals shows the trend.

We will be spending nearly \$700 million more to combat poverty if requests are approved. Tentatively, housing and urban renewal will cost \$700 million more next year; \$8.3 billion will be spent for health and welfare, or \$2.1 billion more than the current fiscal year. Federal aid to education will rise about 75 per cent, to \$2.7 billion. The list is long.

Furthermore, the federal figures are only part of the picture. Many of the programs are on a matching basis which will require state and local funds. Additional strain will be put on the taxpayer as a result.

Undoubtedly, some of the non-defense programs are needed. However, many are not and many others could be pursued at a slower pace. As the war in Viet Nam heightens, it clearly is time for the United States to supply the guns and necessary butter, but forego the obvious fat.

State Dept. Trade Policies Help Viet Cong

By VICTOR RIESEL

At a recent off-the-record, and still unreported conference of some of the highest government officials, an influential labor leader bluntly accused the State Department of refusing to cooperate in efforts to slash the flow of material to the Ho Chi Minh forces.

In some labor circles, the confrontation is dubbed "the drama of Room 5855." It was there in the Commerce Department Building during the afternoon of August 6 that the accusation was made by Paul Hall, leader of the powerful Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

Hall, a towering, blondish man, bluntly told Secretary of Commerce John Connor and others of Cabinet rank in the secret conference room that he had an official State Department letter which proved his charge.

With acid dripping from his voice, the leader of 400,000 unionized waterfront men referred to a communication dated June 9, dispatched by Douglas Mac-

Arthur II, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations. The letter angered Hall because it decried efforts to halt the run of free world ships into North Vietnamese ports.

Hall then added that it was difficult for him and his followers "not only as seamen but as American citizens to understand this position of our State Department."

I have examined the letter to which Hall refers. His reference is accurate.

At this point, Secretary of Commerce Connor urged Hall not to embarrass him by further references to the State Department. Its representative, however, said the State Department could stand the "abuse." Hall then made a reference to Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s book which does not talk favorably of Secretary of State Rusk. Mr. Connor urged Hall not to review the book at the conference. To which Hall, who is also

a national AFL-CIO vice president, replied:

"No, I'm not particularly an admirer of Mr. Schlesinger either as a public servant or an author."

To which Mr. Connor said "No comment." But this was preceded by Hall's saying:

"... I think it is quite proper that the members of this committee who may not all be familiar with the position of the State Department in relationship to international shipping and in relation further to the enemies of this country, that this committee is entitled to know something of the background of the State Department and its action in this entire field..."

Note well the exchange at this closed door parley. It is the background for a showdown fight between the powerful labor leaders and

"State." Hall, whose influence in labor's high command is exceptionally strong, plans to bring the matter up at the next AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting. This is scheduled for September 20, in New York City.

Hall, who is president of the Seafarers' International Union, will ask the council to endorse the House "boycott-Hanoi" bill. It will undoubtedly do so and then go to President Johnson for support.

Their argument will hinge on the discovery that since January 1, 83 "allied nation" ships have carried more than one million tons of cargo to the Ho Chi Minh government.

The waterfront labor men want these ships, and any other vessels which are part of the same foreign merchant fleets, barred from U.S. ports.

They will argue that the least "our allies" can do is stop making blood money out of the enemy of the United States while profiting from America's open port policy.

(Distributed 1965
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Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.) has been pushing a bill which would penalize countries trading with North Viet Nam.

Arthur II, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations. The letter angered Hall because it decried efforts to halt the run of free world ships into North Vietnamese ports.

For months now Hall and his colleagues have been pressuring Congress to pass a bill introduced by Congressman Paul Rogers, of Florida, which would prohibit the transportation of cargo from U.S. ports by vessels controlled by foreign interests which permit their ships to be used in trade with North Viet Nam, Red China and Cuba.

This would extend to the enemy in Asia the official U.S. boycott of ships now affecting only Cuba.

Rarely has such criticism of the State Department come from labor's ranks. How blunt the charge is can be seen from the following excerpt from the secret minutes taken at the session of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee.

"It seems to us that this proposed legislation certainly should have commended the support of our State Department, particularly in view... of the President's position constantly on television, radio and in the press, on this terrible situation that has developed and is developing," exhorted Hall. "Yet interestingly enough the same State Department, whose voice we hear at this table, now refused to endorse this measure and instead they sent a letter to the

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Change Needed in the NLRB

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

When you control appointments to any administrative body you control its decision-making policy.

This is organized labor's position as regard to the U.S. Labor Department and the National Labor Relations Board.

Any appointment to these two administrative and decision-making bodies must meet with approval of organized labor and, in particular, with the approval of the AFL-CIO. This in spite of the fact that the U.S. Labor Department was formed to look after the interests of the entire 75-million U.S. labor force and not just after the interests of "political pets" as the 17 million members of organized labor.

The same goes for the NLRB. There are far more non-members of labor unions than members. These non-members need protection against the many excesses and often illegal activities of representatives of organized labor. But the NLRB seems to take the attitude it was formed solely for the advancement of the aims of organized labor and helping its organizing activities.

As long as a pro-organized labor administration occupies the White House there will not be any adjustment. Only a political change will give the U.S. public a pro-public U.S. Labor Department and National Labor Relations Board.

Will Germany Drop Erhard?

In the September 19 elections will voters turn their backs on the architect of West Germany's economic miracle?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Bad Dürkheim, West Germany:—The Reich Chancellor Professor Doctor Ludwig Erhard (the academic title looms large in his literature) is coming to Bad Dürkheim to campaign. This is a small town in the Rhineland wine country, placid under a pale early autumn sun. Its people turn out in the *kurpark*—the "cure place" whose waters are supposed to be effective against rheumatism—to hail the chief architect of the German economic miracle as he comes from the train. It is rather like old-fashioned political campaigning in America before the jet age destroyed the intimacy of the whistle stop appearances.

Erhard enters the *kurpark*, a jolly white-haired fat man with a thick neck and pink skin. He looks a bit like Father Christmas in the Babar books



Chancellor Ludwig Erhard

for children. He waves the long cigar that is his distinctive trademark. Unlike his Social Democratic opponent, Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin, who boasts that he has taken off weight, he wants it to be known that he is the symbol of good living.

The chancellor's speech, as it is translated for me by my companion, is run-of-the-mill stuff about prosperity and safety. Erhard is not a spellbinder. He pays no attention to the microphone, and it is not until he is halfway through that someone thinks to move it up to his mouth. The crowd is respectful, but not particularly animated. Only a few join in singing the national anthem. My companion explains to me that this has little significance; the Germans have had their surfeit of emotionalism under Hitler.

After it is over I talk to a young German medical interne. He complains that Erhard lacks force. When I ask him about Willy Brandt, he says he lacks force, too. The interne hopes the election will keep the parties, more or less balanced, on the general principle that each needs the restraining influence of the other. When I suggest that this attitude might lose the election for Erhard's Christian Democrats, I am answered with a shrug of the shoulders.

To a visitor who is amazed at the continuing physical transformation of West Germany, this seems like ingratitude for everything that Erhard's party has done to let a modern economic system create its own affluence.

Germany has over-employment and has been forced to import workers; the

porter who carried our luggage at the Frankfurt airport the other day happened to be an American from the hard-coal country of Scranton, Pa., who left home because the living is better—and more certain—in Europe for a man with only a sixth-grade education. (Whatever became of America as the land of opportunity?)

The big industries in Germany—Siemens (electricity) AEG Telefunken (telephone), Krupp (steel), and Daimler-Benz and Volkswagenwerk (automobiles) are right up with General Electric, IBM and Chrysler in their employment statistics. (General Motors remains, of course, in a class by itself.)

If, in the face of all this, Erhard's party is to be turned out to pasture, it will be similar to the British dismissal of Churchill during the Potsdam Conference, or to the Kaiser's dropping of the "pilot," the Iron Chancellor Bismarck, at the end of the 19th Century.

It has happened many times before in history, this ingratitude of peoples. In ancient Greece they drove out Aristides because they were tired of hearing him called "the just." There is a sociological law that speaks of the "Aristidization of heroes." Erhard could become its latest victim on September 19.

If he loses, Socialists the world over will welcome the verdict with a satisfied smirk. Our "planning" economists could put up with Erhard's predecessor, Konrad Adenauer, because he was first and last a politician. But they have never forgiven Ludwig Erhard, who was Adenauer's economic minister for so many years, for his clear demonstration that the way to revive a modern economy is to let the forces of the free market go to work. Erhard killed all the old certainty of the Socialists that capitalism was washed up, and even if the Social Democrats win on September 19 it will be because Erhard forced them to campaign on slogans that are bourgeois in every way.

The jolly fat man with the cigar may not speak with force. But, in his own way, he has already moved mountains.

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THEY ALWAYS WIN—Juvenile story told by Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.): First 8-year-old: "What's the poverty war?" Second 8-year-old: "Oh, that's a war between the poor people and the politicians, but the politicians always win."—From the *Chicago Tribune*

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Most of the legislation being rammed through Congress at this time is as Socialistic as any legislation to be found in any acknowledged Socialist country."—Rep. Otto E. Passman (D.-La.)

Congressional Authority

By REP. JERRY FORD (R.-Mich.)

At the present time, many citizens are concerned about the erosion of congressional authority and the breakdown in our constitutional system of checks and balances. They are familiar with the current "rubber-stamp" Congress. They have heard the President say, "I will send to Congress a law . . ."



when they know that laws are to be made by Congress, not sent by the President. They are familiar with orders from the White House for committees to approve bills virtually sight unseen. They are concerned with the bureaucrats' influence over legislation by Congress. Lobbyists from the various departments roam the halls on Capitol Hill button-holing members of the House, telling individual congressmen the President "wants," "needs," or "demands" all kinds of legislation. There is no doubt that today the biggest lobbying operation in the Nation's Capital originates in the White House and is financed by our taxpayers, many of whom are thus forced to contribute to the support of legislation they personally oppose. It was ironical, therefore, to hear the President complain in his [military construction bill] veto message "about the cumulative erosion of the executive power by legislation." And what was the legislation he was complaining about? It simply said that no military installation should be closed or have its mission substantially changed until four months after the proposed action has been reported to interested congressional committees. The committees could not veto the proposal but there could and often would be a delay in the action desired by the executive branch. In his veto message Mr. Johnson acknowledged that bills with reasonably similar provisions have been approved in the past and that the provision in this bill was "not literally" the same as those ruled unconstitutional by attorneys general in recent years. Many authorities will agree that President Johnson's constitutional argument was extremely weak. But there is no question about his determination to run the show and put the Congress (the people's elected representatives) in its place. This fact does concern many citizens who value a sound system of checks and balances for the protection of our liberties.

Red China in U.N.

By REP. PAUL FINO (R.-N. Y.)

Nothing has disturbed me more than the recent news that a number of African and Asian countries in the United Nations have formally requested that the question of admitting Communist China to the United Nations be put on the discussion agenda. Until 1960, the United States successfully prevented the question of Communist China's admission from being considered by the United Nations. Unfortunately, the Democratic administrations in power since 1961 have not been so skillful. Slowly but surely they have been losing the battle to keep Communist China out of the United Nations. I hope that our new team at the United Nations will be able to reverse this trend, but I doubt it. This Administration has failed completely in winning

the Afro-Asian nations to support our position with respect to admitting Communist China to the United Nations. This despite the fact that Communist China is openly stirring up subversion throughout both continents. I hope that this is not the year we are to pay the price of this failure by seeing Communist China admitted to the United Nations. It would be a great blow to the strength of our position in Asia and certainly a black day for America.

Happy Birthday, Malaysia

By REP. WILLIAM BROOMFIELD (R.-Mich.)

President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk celebrated the anniversary of independence of a trusted and loyal friend in a most peculiar manner. According to an article in the Washington Post September 1, they chose the second anniversary of the founding of Malaysia as the date to reveal that the United States has offered to renew an atoms-for-peace agreement with Indonesia.



As most of us know outside the State Department and the White House, Malaysia has been having its difficulties with Indonesia for quite some time.

Indonesia's Sukarno has made it a matter of national policy to destroy Malaysia, a nation less than one-tenth Indonesia's size and with emphasis upon economic growth rather than military conquest.

As a reward for this aggression, the United States has supplied Indonesia with an atomic reactor and is paying part of the cost of the building to house it.

With this reactor, Indonesia can train the atomic scientists to create the atomic bombs which Sukarno states his nation will explode in the near future.

With the Kappa 8 rockets Sukarno recently purchased from Japan, Indonesia will have the beginnings of a delivery system for these atomic bombs.

What did Malaysia receive as a birthday present?

More appeasement by the United States toward a neighbor pledged to its destruction.

Happy birthday, Malaysia.

Foreign Aid Myth

By REP. GARNER E. SHRIVER (R.-Kan.)

We are frequently told not to worry about the dollars spent for foreign aid—that most of them are spent in this country. Close examination reveals we are talking about only total commodity purchases which represent a minimal percentage of total spending. For example, in fiscal year 1963, \$855 million was spent on commodities out of a total of foreign grants and loans of over \$5 billion. In view of the serious flow of gold from this country, the imbalance in our trade, the many new spending programs involving billions of dollars, the demand for more defense funds because of Viet Nam—for all these reasons, a major overhaul of the foreign aid program is now needed.

Feeding the Enemy

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

We have a "food for peace" program, we have a foreign aid program to theoretically help friendly countries. The Johnson Administration is adding to inconsistency by embarking on a "feed the enemy" program. I refer specifically to behind-the-scenes Administration plans to subsidize the Soviet Union through the sale of surplus wheat. The Soviet Union is the backbone of the aggression against us in North Viet Nam.



The Soviet Union continues, through its East German puppets, to interfere with our access to Berlin. The Soviet Union is the prop of the Castro government. The Soviet Union's agents were involved in the Dominican Republic.

I don't see any value or practicality to feeding the forces of the Soviet Union when their agricultural economy fails as it periodically has.

May I point out that the United States should, in turn, provide leadership to have the free world join in the collective use of its surplus to force political, economic concessions from the Soviet Union and its satellites before aid of any kind is extended to Communist dictators.

Communism's Goal

By REP. GEORGE HANSEN (R.-Idaho)

Communism still maintains the goal of world conquest and the burying of the capitalistic, free enterprise system. Their plans would be largely complete with either the military defeat or the bankruptcy of the United States. America's financial predicament vividly exposes the folly of those who believe we can survive the double economic drain of a warfare-welfare state. We are forced, through overt Communist actions, into the expensive role of keeping 700,000 armed men scattered throughout the world in addition to the 125,000 (or more) ordered for South Viet Nam. This may be necessary for many years to come, and it is imperative that wasteful and non-essential domestic programs be curtailed or abandoned. Only in this manner can America successfully repel the twin threats of economic and military defeat and, equally important, maintain individual initiative and dignity which either the welfare state or communism would destroy.

Right to Work

By SEN. HARRY BYRD (D.-Va.)

I oppose the Administration's bill to repeal the right-to-work provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, and if a filibuster develops I shall vote against gagging the Senate with cloture. Virginia and 18 other states have right-to-work laws. They simply provide that the right of persons to work shall not be denied on account of either membership or non-membership in a labor union. What pos-



sibly could be wrong with such a law? Why should the federal government deny citizens such a fundamental liberty? No decent reason for the federal government to kill this freedom has been presented, and none can be found. If there is work for a man to do and he wants the job, I regard his unmolested right to work as I do his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If a man voluntarily wishes to join a labor union and restrict his freedom to work by the conditions of union membership, it is his business.

I have always conceded to the people of the United States the right voluntarily to organize and join labor unions, and I concede to legitimate labor unions the privilege of collective bargaining when they represent their members. But it is un-American for the federal government, by law, literally to force people to join any organization—labor, fraternal, political, religious, or other—as a condition for taking a job.

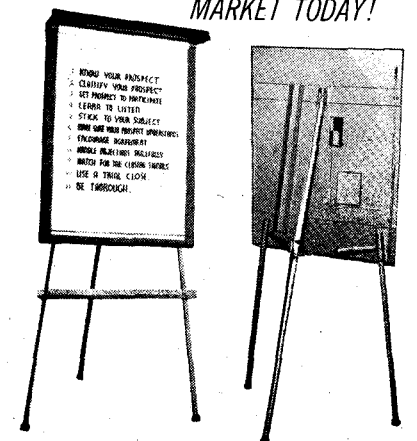
Enactment of this proposal would betray and overthrow a fundamental liberty for which this country was founded and which our form of government was designed to protect.

Farm Bill

By REP. BILL STANTON (R.-Ohio)

I did not find it hard to vote against the farm bill. The major provisions of H.R. 9811 extend for four more years the present "temporary" programs that have proved costly, mainly ineffective and unsatisfactory in the past. For example, 10 years ago, the farmer received 42 cents of every dollar Americans spent for food. Today he receives only 37 cents—less than he received in the depression days of 1935! And, in spite of the fact that retail food prices have increased as much as 29 per cent in the past 16 years, the farmer himself has not benefited. He has actually suffered a big decline in income.

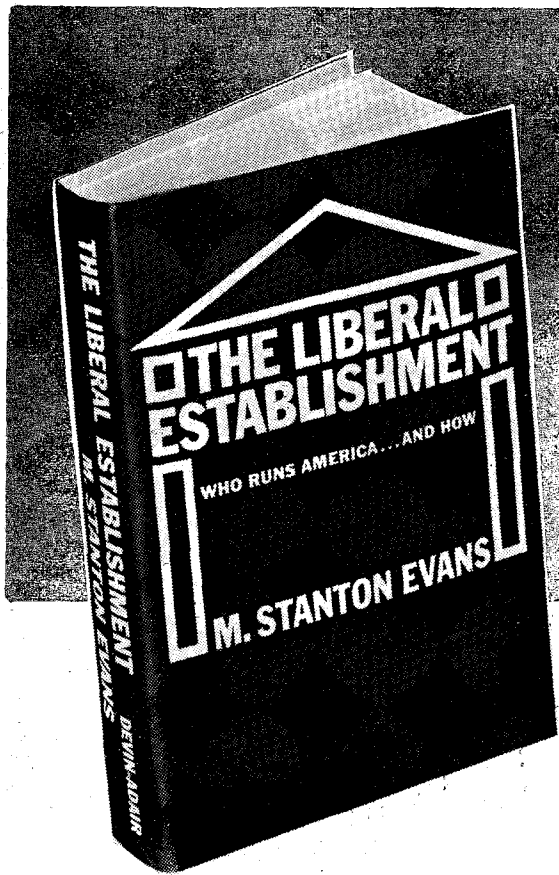
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